

**Jagan Party
Leads In
British Guiana**

—See Page 2

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXIV, No. 164
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, August 15, 1957

Price 10 Cents

**Oil Union
Urges Law
On Radiation**

—See Page 3

**Flu Vaccine
Output Seen
Above Schedule**



DR. BURNEY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Public Health Service experts reported today that production of Asiatic flu vaccine is running ahead of schedule. They said it now seems likely the 60 million shots originally scheduled to be produced between now and Feb. 1 would be ready at a faster rate for mass inoculations.

The report was delivered at a conference called by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney to map plans for a possible nationwide epidemic of Asiatic flu this fall or winter. The conference was attended by representatives of the American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, Red Cross and 10 other health organizations.

Burney said the Asiatic flu virus already is "well seeded throughout the country", with confirmed cases in practically every state. He said a national epidemic with the onset of cold weather is a "definite probability."

Burney said the disease so far is comparatively mild and the Public Health Service does not expect a "high mortality" rate in an epidemic. But he said he cannot rule out the possibility that the disease may suddenly become more virulent.

Several conferees asked whether
(Continued on Page 7)

**U.S. Ousts
Syria Envoy**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The U. S. demanded today that Syrian ambassador Farid Zeineddine and a member of his staff leave the U. S. in retaliation for the Syrian ouster of three American diplomats.

The Department also announced that Ambassador James S. Moose, Jr., who is in the U. S., will not return to Syria.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Aug. 14—Three members of the U.S. Em-
(Continued on Page 7)

IN ELLA'S MEMORY

Faced with stony-faced creditors and a remorseless print shop, this column has no doubt sometimes sounded mean and crotchety. Actually we have a heart of gold and are quick to tears.

That's why we can't help being moved by a letter from a group of "Mid-West Bronx D.W. supporters" which said:

"Here's \$45 from the friends of our beloved Ella Marshak who passed away just a year ago. The void she left has never been filled and people constantly bring her name to tongue."

"Let's hope our paper will reflect the spirit and zeal which marked life."

The Daily Worker does reflect that spirit which used to bring Ella to our offices, rain or shine, with steady contributions to keep

(Continued on Page 4)

Dairy Farmers Begin Milk Strike Upstate

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14—A dairy farmers' strike began today higher prices. The strike was called by the Dairy Farmers of America, the Farmers Union and the Syracuse Dairy Farmers Cooperative, claiming a combined membership of about 10,000.

Leaders said milk shortages would be most strongly felt in the Syracuse and Albany areas, and they were hopeful it would spread throughout the milkshed.

The threat to New York City, the largest consumer area in the state, was augmented by the plans of the Teamsters Union for a walk-out of bulk milk drivers at 12:01 A.M., Saturday. However there was no apparent connection between the two strike situations.

The farmers' strike started in full force at midnight. Some farmers jumped the deadline by dumping milk several hours before the official deadline.

The strikers' goal was a price of from 12 to 15 cents per quart of milk on the farm as opposed to the 9 cents paid farmers during July.

State and local police and deputy sheriffs patrolled plants and highways around leading milk producing areas.

Spur House Rules Body on Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Democratic and Republican leaders formally submitted to the House today rival plans for breaking a civil rights stalemate. Both proposals were referred to the Rules Committee where their prospects were in doubt.

Speaker Sam Rayburn said he would ask for an early Rules meeting, but Rules chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) declined to say when such a meeting would be held.

Smith dodged reporters' questions on the ground that he hadn't seen the rival resolutions on how the House should handle the Senate's amendments.

The Democratic Resolution, offered by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), calls upon the House to accept the Senate's version of the bill, with one change in its jury trial provision in Federal criminal contempt cases.

The GOP resolution, sponsored by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), calls for a House-Senate conference committee to compromise differences in the two versions. Keating

said President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon are backing "1,000 percent" House GOP leaders' insistence that the Senate bill be "strengthened."

Keating conferred with Nixon on the issue last night and again this morning. He declined comment on reports that he also met with Presidential aides at the White House last night.

Keating said he saw "no other
(Continued on Page 7)

Perfect Circle Strike of 1955 To Be Probed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Senate rackets committee announced today it would "investigate" the 1955 Perfect Circle Corp. strike in Indiana, which was broken by use of troops against striking members of the United Auto Workers.

Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy said that the public hearings stage of the investigation will probably come next spring.

The NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have been clamoring for a "probe" of the Perfect Circle and Kohler strikes. The late Sen. Joseph McCarthy pressed for such a probe.

Committee spokesmen had dis-
(Continued on Page 7)

Housing Bias Bill Seen at Critical Stage

By HARRY RAYMOND

It was the general opinion at City Hall yesterday that the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown anti-bias housing bill will be doomed to slow death in the City Council Committee on General Welfare unless there is an upsurge of public opinion for adoption of the measure.

This view was voiced despite Mayor Wagner's denial of charges by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal and sponsor of the bill that the Mayor was stalling action on the bill until after the elections.

The Mayor's call for action before the November elections on the measure to bar discrimination in rentals and sales of private apartments and his rejection of the Council majority's proposal that the matter be sent to referendum was obviously spurred by the Isaacs rebuke for the Mayor's silence on the bill since he endorsed it at an Urban League dinner a few months ago.

The Council General Welfare Committee now has before it a resolution by Councilman Frank V. Smith, Queens Democrat, asking the State Legislature to authorize a referendum on the bill. This plan, endorsed by all members of the Welfare Committee except Councilman Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat and sponsor of the bill, would delay action until the November, 1958, election.

The Urban League, NAACP and other supporters of the measure expressed belief that the Mayor's opposition to a referendum and demands by Councilmen Isaacs and Brown that the Council quit stalling and act promptly has been a step toward clearing the deck for a positive committee report on the bill to the Council.

But public reminders to mem-
(Continued on Page 7)

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—The AFL-CIO executive council today launched an all-out attack on Eisenhower Administration economic policies with a charge that they were designed to hasten a recession.

The Executive Council today accused the Eisenhower Administration and big business of "blundering dangerously" in facing up to the "dangerous and paradoxical situation" facing the American economy.

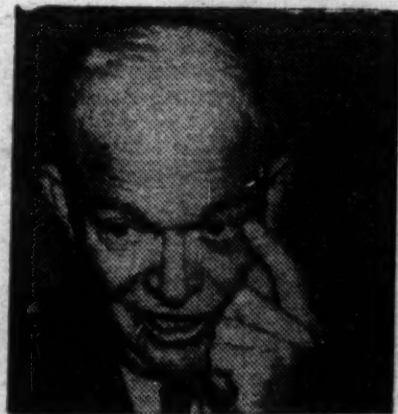
Noting the continued rise of prices, the Council emphasized that this was taking place in the face of declining production in the country. While there has been a slight increase in the unemployed in the country, even according to official Government sources, and there has been a decrease in hours worked, the unprecedented profits of big business continue unabated, the Council stated.

Responsible for this situation, in the Council's opinion, are the drive for immense profits by big business. The Administration's policy of "fast tax write-offs", and the Administration's "blunderbuss high interest policy".

The Council declared that "small businessmen, farmers, home buyers, consumers and local governments, however, find the tight money policy creating constantly higher costs, while soaring interest rates are enriching the few at the expense of the many".

The Council also accused the Eisenhower Administration of neglecting housing needs of low and

(Continued on Page 7)



EISENHOWER

THE ZERO HOUR

An Editorial

THE ZERO HOUR is approaching for civil rights legislation—even for the Senate-weakened version of the Administration bill now in the House Rules Committee. We disagree with those who are in full cry for the bill's defeat. We agree with the NAACP, the AFL-CIO executive council and other groups who have urged the House to pass the measure as a foundation upon which to build.

It is true that the Dixiecrats won a partial victory in striking from the bill two of its original moderate
(Continued on Page 5)

Jagan Party Leads in British Guiana

By JOSEPH CLARK

The People's Progressive Party, headed by Cheddi B. Jagan, appeared certain in the British Guiana elections, of winning at least seven of the 14 elective legislative council seats at stake, on the basis of incomplete returns.

Latest available returns showed Jagan had climbed four seats. The split-off from the People's Progressive party headed by L. Forbes Burnham, which maintains the

same party name, had won three seats. John Carter, leader of the British-influenced United Democratic Party, had one seat.

In addition to the 14 elective seats, the British colonial governor appoints 13.

Jagan appeared a sure winner in his own constituency of Easter Berbice, and was expected to carry the Essequibo Islands and Demerara River districts. That would give the PPP at least seven seats. These are mainly from the plantation areas where East Indians predominate.

Jagan draws most of his strength from districts at the north end of Guiana, where returns are slow in coming in. Burnham was leading in the Georgetown area, where the Negro vote is concentrated.

The age-old British colonial tactic of divide and rule has been employed to divide the East Indians—who are a majority and the Negroes—who are in a minority. It is from the Negro group that the British recruited the constabulary, in the main. After the British arbitrarily ousted the Jagan govern-

ment in 1955, they skillfully played on the divisions among the people and encouraged the Burnham group to split the PPP.

There were rumors that the British colonial Governor might try to block formation of a government by the PPP headed by Jagan despite their electoral sweep. However, it was believed that the British colonial office was in a tough spot because of the problems that would arise in the Commonwealth, especially since Dr. Jagan is a close friend of both Nehru of India and Nkrumah of Ghana.



DR. JAGAN

41 American Youths Entrain for Peking

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—Forty-one young Americans defied the State Department today and set out on the long train trip to Peking as guests of China. Three others said they would go later by plane. Only two youths dropped out of the journey.

Russian youths by the hundreds mobbed the Americans in a friendly sendoff as they boarded the steam-powered, 15-car "Peking special" train for an eight-day ride across Siberia and a good part of the rest of Asia.

The Rev. Warren McKenna, of Boston, Mass., read a special "declaration of principles" signed by 32 of the tourists.

The declaration said: "We, the undersigned Americans, traveling to China at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation, having received a statement signed by the Acting Secretary of State, Christian Herter, wish at this time to reaffirm our beliefs in the right of United States citizens to travel, and once again state that our exercise of this right is consistent with our loyalty to our country."

"We hold widely divergent political views. We reject the notion that we are a tool of Communist propaganda."

"We, too, are looking forward with Mr. Dulles to the day when the people of China and the people of America can resume their long history of cooperative friendship."

"We believe that we are acting consistently with this expression of hope."

Steve Tyler, of New York, who was on the China train, refused to sign the statement, saying he agreed with Herter's warning that those going to China are tools of Communist propaganda. But he said he decided to go "because of the right of free Americans to travel."

His wife Patricia signed the McKenna statement.

Others on the trip who refused to sign did not offer any explanations.

Those planning to fly to Peking were the brothers David and Al-

bert Maysles, of Brookline, Mass., and Jacob Rosen, of New York. Rosen was in Kiev attending a congress of the Organization of world democratic youth.

The two Americans who dropped out of the tour today were Richard Sherman, of Chicago, and Stan Fukson, of Los Angeles.

They feared State Department reprisals.

Dean Hoxsey of Los Angeles, an X-ray technician and a Marine veteran of the Pacific war, decided to join the group. He had planned to remain in the Soviet Union but reconsidered, and the leaders of the group decided to submit his name to the Chinese on the condition he would return to the U. S. immediately after the China trip.

Dan O'Connell, secretary of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, was elected press liaison officer and informed correspondents of the group's decision.

O'Connell described himself as an "extreme rightist" who was determined to go to China because he believed it was the right thing to do, despite possible resentment by the Chamber of Commerce.

"We aren't a delegation nor an organization but a conglomeration with every man deciding for himself," he said.

The Chinese did not pick up the Americans' passports as is customary before entry permits are issued. Instead, the entry documents were provided on separate pieces of paper.

Two Russian interpreters and at least two Chinese went with the American party.

The Americans are riding "hard class"—in coaches filled with hard wooden benches. At night mattresses are placed on the benches and they become berths. A single dining car will feed all the passengers.

Egypt Treason Trial Witness Bares Torture

CAIRO, Aug. 13—Abdel Hamid El Islambouly, the main prosecution witness in the treason trial here, told the court today that military intelligence officers whipped him to make him sign a "confession."

El Islambouly's repudiation of earlier statements appeared to knock a major prop from under the Government's case against him and 11 other men accused of plotting to overthrow President Gamal Abdel Nasser's regime.

El Islambouly was a Ministry of Guidance official.

He appealed to the court for "protection against the military intelligence service after I leave this courtroom."

Okay Seward Housing Co-op

The City Planning Commission yesterday approved plans for the \$22,500,000 lower East Side Seward Park Housing Cooperative.

The cooperative, planned for lower middle-income families, is sponsored by the United Housing Foundation, with District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union; Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Workmen's Circle as co-sponsors.

The proposed cooperative will consist of four 22-story apartment buildings, shopping facilities and off-street parking. There will be 1,728 units in the project at an average rental of \$21 per room per month. An investment of \$650 a room will be required.

Site of the project is in the area generally bounded by Grand St. on the north, Ahearn Park on the east, East Broadway on the south and Seward Park and Essex St. on the west.

Final approval by the Board of Estimate must be voted, however, before the work can proceed. The Board has scheduled a public hearing on the project on Aug. 22.

5 SPANISH SAILORS WIN U.S. DEPORTATION STAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14—Five Spanish sailors who jumped ship in San Diego and sought political asylum in the U.S. or Mexico have been granted a stay of the deportation order. Deportation could mean death at the hands of Dictator Franco.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which granted the stay, ruled that "important and difficult judicial questions" are involved. The men were arrested by authorities in Mexico after they had fled there, and were turned over to the U.S., which in turn ordered them deported to Spain.

The American Civil Liberties Union in its appeal said that the sailors had deserted in Mexico and that a U.S.-Spanish treaty of 1902 for return of deserting sailors, did not apply in this case.

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH GROUP LEAVES FOR TOUR OF USSR

Five United States Public Health doctors left by plane for an inspection tour of Soviet health facilities.

The group, headed by Dr. Thomas Parran, former Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, will visit five Soviet Republics, four of them in Soviet Asia, during their one-month visit.

Dr. Parran said the group was interested in "seeing how the Soviet Public Health Service operates, what it is doing in the way of research and what particular problems it faces."

The visit is being made under an exchange program arranged by the State Department. A group of Soviet public health doctors are expected in this country next fall.

Also in the group were Doctors Leonid Enegireff, Associate Professor of Cancer Control at the Harvard School of Public Health; Malcolm Merrill, director of the California Public Health Department and Otis L. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service.

USSR SPEEDS CAMPAIGN TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

By SAM RUSSELL

MOSCOW

Steps to solve the housing problem in the Soviet Union in the next ten or twelve years have been announced here in a 10,000-word decision of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The decision provides for a further increase in housing construction over and above the big increases already provided for in the directiveness of the 20th Congress. Housing construction is to be

stepped up rapidly and new accommodation is to be provided for five million people in towns and cities this year, rising to ten million in 1960.

In the countryside a total of four million new houses are to be built in the period 1956-60, with construction being stepped up from 750,000 new houses this year to 900,000 in 1960.

The decision points out that in spite of the continually increasing volume of housing construction the rapid growth of the population and the advance of industry has re-

(Continued on Page 7)

8 Days and Nights in Hell of Snow

[Editor's note: Claudio Corti, a 29-year-old Italian chauffeur, was the only survivor among four men who tried to scale the "Wall of Death" on Switzerland's Eiger Mountain. In the following dispatch dictated from a hospital bed he tells of his eight-day ordeal and his dramatic rescue.]

By CLAUDIO CORTI
As Told To United Press
(Copyright 1957 by United Press)

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, Aug. 14—(UP)—I have just lived through eight days of snowy hell—eight days and nights on the Eiger North Wall in the Alps.

Few men, perhaps fortunately, taste such adventure—of climbing into the unknown, reaching the point of no return,

sudden realization that one is lost and finally the agonizing happiness of rescue.

But of all the memories, two others mean the most.

One is a strange one. It is that I never got to speak to two of the men with whom I shared nearly a week on this wall of death, and who now are dead. They spoke only German and I speak only Italian.

We shared life and, almost, death—but only through sign language.

The other memory is one of vast sadness.

For five years I searched for a partner to take with me on the Eiger Climb. But now he too is dead, my friend Stefano Longhi. My survival seems almost un-

fair, for I am a bachelor and Stefano left a wife and children.

I am happy to have survived without permanent injury because it will be easier for me to help care for them.

Although I am dictating this from a hospital bed in Interlaken, I won't say that I'm through with climbing. As far back as I can remember I have loved the mountains. But now I have had enough—for the time being.

I am a chauffeur by trade from Lecco, in Como Province. I have lived near the mountains all my 29 years.

My biggest wish always was to scale the North Wall of Eiger. I think I was well prepared to try.

My partner, Stefano, and I,

reached the foot of the Eiger North Wall Aug. 2 and made some sketches. We decided to make our ascent the following day.

We started at 4 A.M. After a full 15 hours climbing we noticed that we were on the wrong route and decided to bivouac.

On Sunday morning, we crossed over to the normal route where we met the two Germans, Guenther Nothdurft and Franz Meier, who had started their ascent that morning.

They were complete strangers to us and we could only converse in sign language as we did not speak each other's languages.

They were in quite a predicament. They had lost their rucksack with the crampons (sharp

climbing irons) and other equipment and did not have the material to continue the climb alone.

As we had enough equipment for four, we joined forces and I led the group. We were roped together. Longhi brought up the rear.

A snowstorm in the afternoon hampered us. We made a bivouac for the night and started again at 4:30 the next morning.

Monday night, our camp was so cramped we had to stand up and rest that way. We could not lie down to sleep.

Our black day was Friday. My friend Longhi slipped and slithered some distance down the wall shortly after 5:30 A.M.

(Continued on Page 4)

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Likes Daily Worker,
Appeals to Readers for \$

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

First, I want to congratulate you on the change in the contents of the paper. It is really a pleasure to read the paper today. I wish you success in the future.

While I always tried to help maintain our press, I will triple my efforts.

I appeal to my personal friends, to all readers of the paper, to all former readers who for one reason or another stopped reading the paper, to do likewise.

With the summer almost at an end, I think we can begin building press committees to spread the paper among the people we work with and in our communities.

It seems to me this is the only newspaper in the British language in our country that is consistently against A-bomb testing, for co-existence—in plain words, against war and destruction.

The Daily Worker fights against discrimination and for trade unions that meet the needs of the workers. It stands for the militancy of the trade movement and against gangsterism and against the investigation committees whose aim is to destroy the whole labor movement.

I ask everyone of you: Can we sit by and do nothing to maintain our paper?

We need the Daily Worker in the struggle for civil rights and civil liberties, against juvenile crime—and, above all, to advance the ideals of socialism.

At this time we must remember that money is needed if we are to have a paper. We should try to do everything we can wherever we are to get people to contribute so that we can maintain our paper and see to it that it gets better and better in the fight for the immediate demands of the working-class, for labor's solidarity and for socialism.

BELLA
Aug. 12

Forwards \$5;
Thinks DW 'Wonderful' ---

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

How are you? Enclosed is \$5 for a wonderful newspaper with a wonderful staff.

This is a monthly sustainer of \$5 until the end of the year by a very nice person.

Kindly credit it to the New England Freedom of the Press Committee. Thank you!

Yours for peace,
XAVIER
7-25-57

To All Progressive and
Peace-Loving Students in
the U.S.

NAGOYA, JAPAN
We, the Aichi Prefecture Committee of the Anti-War League of Japanese Students send our greetings. Our League is organized for the struggle against war and to make an enduring peace.

War preparations go on. Many countries are equipped with A-bombs and guided missile bases are being constructed everywhere around the Soviet Union and New China. Japan is not an exception to this. At Sdnakawa, a survey was made this month for enlargement of the air base. This is true of Komaki too in the suburbs of Nagoya.

As the representatives of Japanese peace-loving students, we would like to hear of the movements on your campuses for world peace. Some months ago the publication "Campus Sense" was suspended here. Moreover, some student representatives from the United States attempt to interfere in our activities for peace.

We shall be happy to hear from any of you.

Aichi Prefecture Committee,
Anti-War League of Japanese Students, c/o Nagoya University, Omei-ryo, Kawasumi-tyo, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, Japan

8 DAYS

(Continued from Page 2)

I wanted to save him but it was impossible.

He was 125 feet down and the Germans were much too exhausted to offer any aid.

I lowered all our food, pills and most of the bivouac equipment to Longhi and secured his ropes to the rock wall to stop him from falling off the ledge where he had found a foothold.

The food would have enabled him to hold out for three or four days and I expected to reach the top of the wall that night and fetch help.

Together with the Germans I continued my ascent. Some 450 feet further up a falling stone hit me on the head. I was forced to rest and remained behind at the spot I had reached. The two Germans continued climbing to try to reach the top and call for help.

I have not seen them since. I think they fell to their deaths that night.

Suddenly I was all alone in the world. I could not leave my small ledge above the abyss. I was without food, I could not see my companions.

By now search planes had gone out. I saw them and waved frantically. Finally, on Sunday, the greatest adventure. I was rescued.

Alfred Hellpart, a very great Alpinist, came down on a rope from the summit which was several hundred feet straight over my head.

I was too weak to cling to any ropes. I thought I might be such a load that I would pull him from his rope and kill us both.

But Hellpart, saviour, roped me to his back pickaback fashion. He had to keep himself steady on the narrow ledge while he roped us together.

He did it. Up the wall of death we were pulled by others at the top. And I am alive today.

A QUASI STATE OF THINGS

ONE REASON the American students should stay away from China, Undersecretary of State Christian Herter, says, is because of "the existence of a quasi state of war."

According to Funk & Wagnalls, quasi means "appearing as if; simulating in appearance; not fully genuine."

The students should stay out of

China, then, because of the existence of an "appearing as if state of war," or a "simulating in appearance state of war," or "a not fully genuine state of war."

As a second meaning, the dictionary gives the legal use of quasi—meaning that one object resembles another—but the "two also vary intrinsically." So perhaps the Undersecretary really means the "existence of a state which resembles a state of war but which varies intrinsically from a state of war."

The final definition in Funk & Wagnalls is "loosely, to some extent." Now we are getting some-

What Government Officials Are Doing About Flu Threat

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).

Public health officials are busy preparing for an expected epidemic this fall or winter of Asiatic influenza.

Dr. William H. Stewart, assistant to the surgeon general, U. S. Public Health Service, is playing a main role in the preparations.

On Dr. Stewart's office is a big map of the U. S. It is already liberally sprinkled with red dots which indicate localized outbreaks of the flu in 13 states from Rhode Island to California.

Dr. Stewart's map depicts with long, red arrows how the disease has been "seeded" all over the country—by boy scouts returning from their annual jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa.; by college girls who attended a national conference

at Grinnell, Ia.; by participants in a youth meeting at Davis, Calif.; by sailors from ships which came from the Far East to San Diego, Calif., Newport, R. I., and Norfolk, Va., and by many individual travellers.

The big question is, when these localized outbreaks—still rather widely scattered—will flare into an epidemic?

Historically, most flu epidemics in this country flare up in late October or November. But the deadly one of 1918 began in Boston at the end of August and swept across the nation like a great tidal wave within four weeks.

The best guess of Public Health experts at the moment is that the national epidemic is not likely to start before Sept. 15. After that, the probability will grow greater with each passing day.

Drug manufacturers are working shifts around the clock to produce

a new vaccine which is expected to give about 70 percent protection against Asiatic flu. But at best only about five million shots will be available to civilians by Sept. 15. After that, vaccine will be pouring into civilian medical channels at a rate of about five million doses a week.

It takes ten to fourteen days for the vaccine to take effect. So it is obvious that an early epidemic would find comparatively few civilians inoculated.

Although no formal system of rationing or priorities is planned, the Public Health Service is urging that doctors, nurses and hospital workers get their shots at the first opportunity. It is imperative that they stay on their feet during an epidemic, to take care of the minority of patients who will develop serious complications.

Other groups who perform essential community services—such as firemen, police, transportation workers also are being asked to get vaccinated early.

Elderly people who have chronic ailments, such as heart disease or tuberculosis, are particularly vulnerable to influenza. It is desirable that as many of these as possible be protected by vaccine.

Babies under 18 months of age also are susceptible to pneumonia resulting from flu, but they sometimes have an adverse reaction to the vaccine. The Health Service has asked the American Academy of Pediatrics to recommend whether infants should be vaccinated, and if so, whether a reduced dose is indicated.

What about the average healthy child or adult? Is it desirable for him to be vaccinated? The Public Health Service says yes, if supplies are available.

You aren't likely to die of Asiatic flu. The death rate was only two per 1,000 cases in Asia, where medical facilities are notoriously inadequate. So far in this country it has been much lower—three deaths recorded among about 20,000 cases.

On the other hand, the "attack rate"—the portion of the population that comes down with the flu once a real epidemic under way—is extremely high. It averaged 20 percent in Asia, and has been as high as 50 percent in some U. S. communities.

When half of the people in a city gets sick at the same time, it puts a tremendous burden on doctors and hospitals, and disrupts many community services.

The best way to minimize the burden on medical facilities and the disruption of community life is to get as many people vaccinated as possible before the epidemic starts and thereby reduce the total number of cases.

The Public Health Service hopes that the public will understand that getting vaccinated against flu is not a life-or-death matter which should get off a panicky scramble for scarce shots. But it is the prudent and patriotic thing to do when supplies of vaccine are available through your doctor.

FRENCH EDITOR TORTURED FOR ALGERIA REVELATIONS

PARIS—Anxiety was increasing here over the fate of a man who had sent out of an Algerian concentration camp details of terrible tortures to which he was submitted by officers of the 10th Parachute Division in Algeria.

The man is 36-year-old Henri Alleg, editor of the paper Alger Republican, banned two years ago.

Alleg was due to come before a magistrate for an inquiry into the detailed torture charges he had made—but instead he was taken from the concentration camp of Lodi and taken toward Algiers, the French Press reported.

No one knew whether he had been handed back to the very men against whom he had complained.

His wife, Mme. Gilberte Alleg, sent urgent cables to the Advocate General in Algeria and to General Allard, army commander in Algeria.

The French Government has been trying to suppress Alleg's evidence ever since he sent out his accusing 2,500-word document.

The two days of torture which he described included electric shocks on the ear, fingers, belly, throat and genitals; he was half-

strangled while an officer hit his face; he was choked with water while officers punched his stomach.

They hung him upside down and burnt his nipples, legs and genitals with lighted papers and cigarettes; finally they passed electricity through the back of his throat while they told him his wife and children would get the same if he did not talk.

Then they gave him salt water—for his burning thirst.

The complaint he sent officially to the advocate-general somehow got "lost"—but copies reached Paris and went to every newspaper office 11 days ago.

Only Humanite, the French Communist Party paper, had the courage to print it—and was promptly seized by the Government, now armed with special powers inside France as well as in Algeria.

But it was too late—a renewed public outcry was in full swing, demanding an inquiry.

An inquiry was promised day after day—but Alleg's lawyers were refused permission to see him at the Lodi concentration camp: for his marks of torture are still visible. Now Alleg has been spirited away.

IN ELLA'S MEMORY

(Continued from Page 1)

going.

Some of Ella's spirit was to be seen in some of the other contributions to our \$100,000 survival drive the last two days.

There was \$75 from a group of Crown Heights, Brooklyn readers; \$70 from a group in "a friendly summer colony" \$67 from the Indiana Freedom of the Press Committee; \$70 from a group of readers in Nassau County, N. Y.; a ten-spot from "a friend of Will Weinstone"; another ten-spot from a reader in Anacortes, Wash. and a ditto from A.C. in Brooklyn as well as a fiver from H.B., a New York reader.

But that's way below par for the course. We've got to have thousand-dollar days to survive.

So, rush funds—do! Make checks or money orders out to Committee for a Free Press, or Robert W. Dunn, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y. Or come on up—we're at the 8th Floor, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

By ALAN MAX

BUT THE WAR of the State Department against the newspapers and Freedom of the Press cannot be called a quasi state of war under any of the definitions given above. It is a full-scale, genuine, all-out state of war with total mobilization by Field Marshall Dulles and his striped-pants brigade.

I am no lexicographer but I do not believe there is any such thing as a quasi war. Now a quasi Undersecretary of State is something else again—in the sense of a loosely or to some extent or a not fully genuine Undersecretary of State.

where, I believe. What we have is the existence of "a to some extent state of war" or a "loosely state of war."

WHEN THE STATE Department was questioned by newsmen, the department said Herter referred to the Korean war. But that war was officially over long ago. If we are now in a loosely state of war with someone, I would like to be told about those things and not suddenly read about it in the morning papers and without any warning be ordered into a quasi uniform. I

would also like to know who gave Christian Herter the power to go around declaring quasi wars when the mood strikes him.

For some time now the State Department has been in a state of war with the newspapers of this country. Department has declared a blockade around American papers and any reporter caught trying to sneak through the blockade in the direction of China will be sunk on sight. Now the American students have evidently broken through the blockade and may open up routes for the newsmen to follow.

ZERO HOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

provisions to protect civil rights by federal court injunctions. But the bill still provides for a Civil Rights Commission and gives the Attorney General the power to intervene to protect voting rights when these are denied by state agencies. And a federal court can still jail such agents who fail to heed its orders until those orders are complied with.

Some staunch civil rights supporters are even suggesting that the Senate version of the bill suits the civil rights taste of James O. Eastland of Mississippi and his fellow Dixiecrats. It is our opinion that although Eastland and the Dixiecrats fought to weaken the bill, they are opposed, and will be opposed, to any civil rights bill, including the one now in the House Rules Committee.

The danger to the bill results from the House Republicans' pressuring their members on the Rules Committee to vote with the Dixiecrats to kill it. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va) the Rules Committee chairman, would welcome such a move.

The next step is up to the four Republican members of the committee who by their votes to report the bill with a rule can assure the passage of the first civil rights law in more than 80 years.

These are the Republican members of the committee: Leo E. Allen, of Illinois; Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio; Henry J. Latham, of New York, and Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, has predicted that the Rules Committee will report the bill out within one week. But during that week the people back home have the opportunity to tell their Representatives what they think ought to be done. And through their Representatives they ought to influence committee members.

Give us a bill now. Let the campaign next year and in 1960 be conducted on the issue of how to improve it.

END THE STALL!

DESPITE any statements to the contrary, it is clear that the Democratic City Council majority is stalling the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill on bias in housing.

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs made a distinct contribution to the fight for the bill's passage when he made the blunt charge of a stall on Monday. He obviously smoked out the statement from Mayor Wagner that his administration was not pigeonholing the bill until after Election Day.

The Mayor's statement is welcome, but the proof that the Administration is not dragging its feet is still to come. And it can come easily—by prompt passage of the bill.

Nor can anyone seriously raise the question of a referendum—which would further delay matters for perhaps a year or more. The wishes of the people of New York have already been clearly demonstrated by the position taken by labor, Negro and scores of other civic groups.

Democratic-minded New Yorkers should let the Mayor know that they expect him to live up to his pledged word on the bill. They should also let the Council know (by writing Councilman Eric J. Treulich, chairman, Committee on General Welfare) that they want the bill passed NOW—free of any phony exemptions for cooperatives or other law-dodging devices.

BRITISH GUIANA'S ELECTION

THE PEOPLE of British Guiana have again shown they won't allow the British colonial office to do their thinking or voting them. By its victory at the polls, the Peoples Progressive Party, headed by Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, has been vindicated in its long struggle against colonial repression.

This was a defeat for the more disguised schemes of the British colonial office as well as the open flouting of the will of the electorate. In 1955, Dr. Jagan was ousted from office by the British Governor though his party had won a clear-cut majority in free elections. A more crafty scheme by the British involved the splitting of the People's Progressive party by L. Forbes Burnham.

The electorate of British Guiana saw through that maneuver. In its dispatch from Georgetown, yesterday's N.Y. Times admitted that the Left Wing victory "loomed as a defeat of Britain's efforts of the last four years to encourage the emergence of the middle-of-the-road parties here and thereby to sap Dr. Jagan's strength."

The threat to the democratic process still exists in British Guiana, however, because it still is BRITISH Guiana. The Governor, who is appointed in London, can appoint up to 11 members of the colony's Legislature. He can also dismiss the whole legislature if they don't do his bidding. Which is quite an ironic comment on those who presume to speak as champions of the "free" world.

'Greater Sensitivity' by USSR On Jewish Question Is Urged

(The following appeared as an editorial in Yiddish in the progressive New York Jewish daily, Morning Freiheit on Aug. 1 and on the Freiheit's English page on Aug. 11.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a report about a statement made by Nikita Khrushchev the first Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to a group of American tourists headed by Prof. Jerome Davis. The same report was broadcast by the radio networks.

In reply to a question whether it is true that Soviet Jews cannot depart from the country, Khrushchev—according to these reports—said, that passports are issued only in cases when that serves a useful purpose.

Professional Soviet-haters seized the opportunity to clamor: "Anti-Semitism." The truth of the matter is, that this Soviet attitude is not in any way discriminatory. The same rule is applied equally to all Soviet citizens. The Russians and citizens of all other nationalities, too, get passports only in cases when their travels are considered to be useful to the country.

According to the same reports Khrushchev remarked during the same interview that,

"Recently we gave Jews passports for repatriation to Poland, but we know they went straight on to Israel. We consider Israel is pursuing an aggressive policy".

THIS REMARK if quoted correctly, is bound to raise a number of questions. That the Ben-Gurion Government is following a harmful policy is quite clear. It carried out its invasion into Egypt in collusion with Great Britain and France (the fact of this partnership is now openly admitted). The entire world was exposed to a serious war-danger. Ben-Gurion himself, speaking in the Knesset two weeks before the invasion, pointed to that danger. At that time he argued that no "preventive war" against Egypt must be undertaken. However, it appears that at the moment he delivered that address the war had already been decided upon, and steps had already been taken to prepare the invasion.

Forcing Israel to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine was another dangerous step. It demonstrated again how harmful the Ben-Gurion policy was both for Israel and the entire Middle East Progressive elements everywhere emphasize these facts.

With all that, it is still hard to discern any direct connection between these harmful Ben-Gurion policies and those Jews who wish to go to Israel. Many of the Jews who recently came to Israel from Poland and other countries have joined the camp of the progressives. Others have followed such Zionist leaders as Itzhak Greenbaum and Nahum Goldmann who insist that Israel must be neutral. The fact that one goes to settle in Israel does not imply that he approves of the policy of the Israeli government. Nor should the fact that a certain government follows a harmful policy be considered as a proper reason for interfering with an individual's right to enter such a country, if he wishes or must settle there.

Suppose Polish Jews were to go to England or France, both of which countries made a colonialist aggressive attack on Egypt, would these Jews be held responsible for that aggression?

WE WERE opposed to the "exodus from Poland" in 1946, and we are now, too, opposed to such a slogan. But at the same time we could not close our eyes to the developments in Poland



BEN GURION



KHRUSHCHEV

during the last year when the anti-Semites went riot and when many Jews unfortunately decided to emigrate. We believe that the Polish government and the leading Jewish social workers who were concerned with building up Jewish life in Poland followed a correct policy when they made it possible for such Jews to emigrate as they pleased. It is our fond hope that now, after the Polish government has taken measures to curb anti-Semitism by means of public statements and law enforcements, the Jewish community of Poland will grow stronger. A strengthened Polish Jewish community with a flourishing Jewish culture, would be helpful in combatting the propaganda of the enemies of socialism who never ceased clamoring that it is impossible to develop Jewish life under socialism.

While the remark about Polish Jews attributed to Khrushchev, is bound to raise certain questions, even more serious questions are involved in the very fact that these Jews did want to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the war, when some 400,000 Jews who were saved by the Soviet Union from the Hitlerite gas chambers decided to repatriate and go back to Poland in order to find out what had happened to their homes, a large number of Jews did not go back and decided to stay in the Soviet Union. Why then do they want to emigrate now? There must be some reason.

Just as we were and are opposed to the slogan of "exodus from Poland", so we were and are opposed to the slogan "exodus from Europe". That naturally includes the Jewish community of the Soviet Union. But just as in the case of Poland one had to consider the reasons prompting Jews to emigrate—rightly or wrongly—so we must also consider the causes that prompt Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

DURING the years when Jewish culture flourished in the Soviet Union, when national Jewish districts were formed and the Jewish Autonomous Region was established foreign Jews including American Jews went to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union attracted the Jewish masses everywhere, including non-Communist Jews. As far as the Soviet Jews are concerned, they never gave the slightest thought to emigration. And immediately after the war, when Yiddish cultural institutions—Yiddish newspapers and journals, Yiddish theatre—existed; when another migration to Birobidjan started with a view to the development of the Jewish Autonomous Region, thousands of Polish Jews, too, preferred to stay in the Soviet Union rather than be repatriated.

If these Jews are now emigrating, it is because Jewish cultural institutions that had been wiped out have not yet been restored. These Jews, as the So-

viet Jews in general still have no opportunity for self-expression as Jews. The synagogue is not enough for them. Many of them are non-religious.

Besides, it seems that there is also an additional reason for the desire to emigrate. The recent resolution of the American Communist Party points out that in the Soviet Union, where there is no official anti-Semitism, there are, however, vestiges of anti-Semitism, vestiges from Czarist times and, especially from the time of the Nazi occupation. If these vestiges were publicly combatted by an educational campaign and legal measures as vigorously as it was done during the time of Lenin, this too would strengthen the spirit of the Soviet Jews. Such a policy would also be an inspiration to those Jews in America and other countries who have always emphasized the historic role of the Soviet Union in the outlawing of anti-Semitism.

So far no such public campaign against the vestiges of anti-Semitism has been initiated. The clause in the Soviet Constitution banning anti-Semitism is undoubtedly very important. It is indeed of historic importance. Still, it is not enough. From a Socialist government—a government of the first land of socialism—a great deal more is demanded.

WHAT is needed is a special Jewish institution created by the Soviet Government (such, for instance, as the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee that existed up till the end of 1948)—an institution that should help carry on Yiddish cultural activities and that should also be helpful to the Government in the process of repairing the injuries inflicted upon the Jews as a result of the vestiges of anti-Semitism. Such an institution would also be able to arrange for cultural relations with Jews in other lands.

To sum up: What is wanted is greater and more immediate attention to the Jewish question on the part of the Soviet Union, greater sensitivity to the feelings of a people that has just lost six million of its numbers in Hitler's slaughterhouses and that, in addition, has for years suffered as a result of the distortions and illegalities during the period of the "cult of the individual"—suffered together with all Soviet peoples, and to a certain extent, more so both in the field of its cultural institutions which were wiped out in other ways.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N.Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Foreign)
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 13.00
The Worker 3.00 5.00

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Boris Morros, Alec Guinness, Armstrong Toll TV & A Note On Lon Chaney

BORIS MORROS, composer of the song hit "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" has the dubious distinction of being the only musician in our history who served as a counter-spy and wooden soldier for the FBI.

Lon Chaney, the Hollywood makeup artist whose life story is told in the Cagney film "Man Of A Thousand Faces", was an exceptional pantomimist.

He learned this ancient acting technique as a child. His parents were deaf and bereft of speech.

Chaney's grandmother, Emma Kennedy, was a founder of a school for the deaf in Colorado.

Chaney added bizarre make-up to his knowledge of pantomime to create a gallery of gruesome characters the like of which the screen had never seen or ever will.

He was a painstaking craftsman who on several occasions committed self torture on himself to get the effects he desired. George Mitchell in an article on Chaney in Films in Review a few years ago tells us that Chaney's makeup as Quasimodo in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" consisted of a breastplate attached in front to shoulder pads like those football players use. The hunchback's hump (made of rubber weighing seventy pounds) was attached to the pads in the back. A light leather harness connected breastplate and hump and pads in such a way that Chaney could not stand erect. Over all this he wore a skin-tight, flesh-colored, rubber suit to which animal hair was affixed. His face was misshapened with modelled putty, and behind fang-like false teeth there was a device that held his mouth open. On his head was a wig of matted, filthy hair. Every day, for almost three months, Chaney presented himself in this guise to Director Wallace Worsley.

Chaney's performance in that film made him world famous. The Hunchback remains one of the few Hollywood films of the early 20's that is still in circulation, in 16mm.

Florida legislators are feuding with the television networks over the ruling which changed some of the derogatory words of Suwannee River, the official song of their state.

Louis Armstrong may tour the USSR and East Europe under State Department auspices in the fall.

The English movie "Captain's Paradise" with Alec Guinness was televised by ABC recently.

The picture shown here is slightly different from the version shown abroad.

Originally, Guinness was seen commuting between two wives. The Johnston Office ordered a change which made one wife, the dark-skinned one, of course, a mistress.

Adultery, yes—but not bigamy, says the Production Code.

The Illinois State Penitentiary is equipping its "classrooms" with TV sets all the way to Chicago's educational station WITV which is offering five college courses in the fall that will be accredited by the city's junior colleges. The prison inmates will be allowed to qualify for these credits. An enrollment of about 100 is expected.

Officials of the British colony of Nassau banned "Island of the Sun" because of its interracial love theme.

The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) meeting in convention last week took a stand against toll television.

In a separate action the San Francisco local of AFTRA told officials of 17 California cities where closed-circuit TV is under consideration that they will "take every means possible to oppose the establishment of pay TV here" until some basic questions are resolved, such as: "What will the public be charged"; "Will there be any regulation of any kind"; "What will be the impact of toll TV on local and network programming"; "What obligations will the pay-TV system owners assume"; and "Most important . . . is it possible that by proper regulation pay TV could serve the public by stimulating competition, improving TV programming, presenting the shows minority views are interested in, creating wider sports coverage and eliminating commercials?"

U.S. television audiences may soon be seeing more puppet films by Trnka, the Czechoslovak artist who gave us the masterly "Emperor's Nightingale". It is reported that CBS purchased over 100 Czech puppet and animated cartoon shorts for use on TV at the Karlovy Vary film festival. Czechoslovakia doesn't turn out very many good feature films as yet, but its animated cartoon and puppet films, particularly those by Trnka, are the finest in the world.

Jesus Colon is ill. His column will be resumed on his return.



Cagney portrays Chaney



LOUIS ARMSTRONG . . . to tour USSR

Paul Robeson Sings to 10,000 on the West Coast

By DAVID ORDWAY

SAN FRANCISCO—Back in the full swing of his concert career, Paul Robeson has appeared five times in California in the last month and sung to 10,000 people in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"There were 5,000 people in the park in Los Angeles," he said, "who were there under the auspices of the Foreign Born committee. The First Unitarian Church brought in 2,400 more for two concerts, and my concert at the Third Baptist Church in San Francisco brought in 1,100 more."

All these appearances were sold out within three days after they were announced and the great American artist said he could do 15 more in the Bay Area alone, within the next six weeks, if he were not going back to New York.

"I'm going to record several long-playing records for Vanguard," he said, "and in October I will be back in California."

Response to his concerts by the Negro community, said Robeson, was "magnificent."

"When you come right down to it," he added, "where did any Negro artist begin? In the Negro churches. They represent the most basic and profound organizations of the Negro people, and they always have."

Robeson said that when he sang again in the Opera House in San Francisco—or anywhere else for that matter—it would be because "a group of Negro people hire the place to present me. And I suspect my theatrical career will be resumed in the same way and under the same auspices."

The baritone and actor said he was amused by the fact that his own people kept asking him when he would sing again under regular concert auspices.

"I don't know that I ever will," he said. "If you attend the opening of the Opera House you will see the sort of audiences the concert managements of our country cater to—the well-to-do snobs. Some of them may know something about music and some of them may not. But I have no desire to sing for them again."

"My labors in the future will remain the same as they have in the past. They will be based on my whole experience—in the anti-fascist struggle that saw its finest expression in Spain, in the worldwide struggle of working people against their oppressors."

"This struggle is going on and has reached a new height. Not only abroad—where the colonial peoples are leading the fight and where three-quarters of the human race has refused to be kicked around any longer—but also here in my own United States, where the Negro people of the South—who are also a semi-colonial people—are leading the fight."

This struggle, he said, was the most important thing that has happened in the world in the last few years. "We are seeing the working people of the world joining with the colonial people, with the colonial people playing the most important role. They are in the center



An appeal has been sent by T.U.C. delegates to President Eisenhower to issue a passport to the great Negro singer Paul Robeson.

The above cartoon, by the noted British cartoonist, Vicky, appeared in a recent issue of London Mirror, a conservative English daily with a circulation of more than four and a half million.

of the struggle and they are mostly colored people."

"And it is an interesting question to me," Robeson said, "that here in America there seem to be no Northern abolitionists. Where are they? The fight is being carried by the Negro people themselves, but where are the John Browns, the Henry Thoreaus, the William Lloyd Garrison of today?"

"The President of the United States himself says there is nothing he can do to enforce the mandate of the Supreme Court in the South. He says we must under no circumstances send in troops or use force. Yet the racists have no scruples about using force on us."

THE SUCCESSFUL Robeson concerts on the West Coast have not been noticed—or reviewed—by the commercial press. "And what's more," said Robeson, "I don't care."

The resumption of his concert career has taken place under the auspices of ordinary people, working people, he said. "I will probably not go back to the regular concert or theatrical management of the past."

My present auspices generate a certain kind of audiences—friendly audiences, not hostile audiences. But there is an audience that will continue to be hostile to me," he added, and, with emphasis, "I am hostile to them."

"I don't want to sing to them any more. I have no desire to sing to the owners of West Coast shipping or Inland Steel. Oh, they would let me sing," he added with

a smile, "but first they would say, 'May we look at your program?'"

"Then they would say, 'Joe Hill? Oh, no, Mr. Robeson. You can't sing that! Modern Soviet composers? Oh, no, Mr. Robeson, that would never do. And you aren't going to SAY anything, are you?'"

"Well," Robeson said, "we have had to learn the hard way that there is another way to sing—and to reach audiences who want to hear us."

He told how, despite the fact his passport is still held up by the State Department, he had bypassed his imprisonment in the United States by singing—via transatlantic cable—to a concert in London last May.

"There is a national movement in Great Britain," he said, "a national movement of people of all persuasions, to hear me sing and watch me act. And when I appear there, my concerts will be sponsored by every important British composer; and when I act there, I will be sponsored by British Equity (the actors' organization) itself."

British Equity, which has been gaged in a long struggle to exclude U.S. actors from British plays (when the role can be played by a British actor) recently passed a special resolution inviting Robeson to England to play "Othello."

Professor Donner-Wilson, professor-emeritus of English literature at Edinburgh University and a leading Shakespeare critic, called

(Continued on Page 7)

Today's Best Bets on TV Movies, Theatre

TV
Baseball: Dodgers-Giants (11) 1:25
News, weather, sports (2) 7
The Goldbergs (5) 7:30
Million Dollar Movie—The Master Plan (9) 7:30 and 10
Best of Groucho (4) 8
Climax (2) 8:30 to 9:30
Thrills in Sports (13) 8:40
Playhouse 90 (2) 9:30 to 11. Helen Hayes, Katy Jurado, others in Four Women in Black. Covered Wagon story

Lux Video Theater (4) 10 to 11.
Judge Not. Courtroom drama
Nightbeat Interviews with Morris Plascowe, NYU law professor (5) 11
Tonight with Jack Paar (4) 11:15

RADIO
Dodgers-Giants WMCA, WMGM 1:25. Polo Grounds
Red Sox-Yankees WINS 1:55. At Boston
Science Fiction drama WRCA 8:05
This Is New York WCBS 10
Family Living '57 WRCA 10:05.
How Have Entertainment Changes Influenced the Family Cavalcade of Great Performers WQXR 10:05

MOVIES
La Strada, Loew's Theatres
Pride and Passion, Capitol
Rising of Moon, 55th St.
Stars of Russian Ballet (revival), Cameo
Gold of Naples, 72nd St.

DRAMA
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, Actor's Playhouse
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Li'l Abner, St. James
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lya

Paul Robeson

(Continued from Page 6)

upon the State Department, "in the name of Shakespeare," to permit the people of Great Britain to see Robeson's interpretation of the Moor.

The concert "into which" Robeson sang last May was held in London St. Pancras Hall, and his voice was broadcast and amplified under the personal supervision of the head of the British communications system, who was present in the concert hall.

"There was no static," Robeson said. "The reception, both ways, was so wonderful that I was able to converse with the British master of ceremonies on stage, and to sing with the accompaniment of a Welsh chorus."

"It was as though I were on the stage in London myself, and the whole affair was such a success that the Manchester Guardian said, 'Never has the U.S. State Department looked sillier.'"

Robeson expects to repeat this sort of "black market" performance to various countries of Europe—east and west—this fall. "It will ultimately make the State Department position look so absurd that they will have to grant me my passport."

THE ROBESON passport case is awaiting the disposition by the Supreme Court of two other cases, but it began before the State Department appended the "anti-Communist affidavit" to the passport application.

"We are contending, of course," Robeson said, "that this affidavit is unconstitutional, but in my own case, I want to see it argued on the merits. On the merits of the State Department's own contentions."

The Department originally refused me my passport because they said my appearances abroad were contrary to the best interests of the United States. They have even spelled out what this means—to them.

"It means, one, that when I was abroad I criticized U.S. treatment of my people. I have also fought for African independence, and they therefore accuse me of meddling in U.S. foreign policy."

"Is U.S. policy opposed to African independence?" he was asked, and he smiled. "You tell me," he said.

"And third," he added, "I am a member of the World Peace Council. These three facts add up—in the mentality of the State Department—to making my appearances abroad contrary to the best interests of the United States."

"It is all part of the same struggle. And it is a struggle that we are going to win."

Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

bassy, ordered out of Syria for connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the present government, left the country today.

The Syrian Government declared the three Americans unwelcome after accusing them yesterday of complicity in a plot to overthrow the regime of President Shukri Al-Kuwatly.

The U.S. Embassy here and the State Department in Washington both termed the accusation a "complete fabrication." But there was no alternative to withdrawing the American officials.

Vice Consul Francis Getton and political staff officer Howard Stone crossed the border by car, enroute to Beirut, Lebanon, this morning. Lt. Col. Robert Molloy, the military attache, was due across at noon.

In Memory of our beloved

MARIAN

—Rebecca & Bessie



Radioactivity

(Continued from Page 3)

One of those relatives, George H. Gasewind of Irvington, N. J., widower of the 40th victim of radium at the Orange, N. J., plant of U. S. Radium Co., interviewed by The Worker last February, felt some consolation in the thought that those workers who ingested poison in World War I at least by their martyrdom made conditions relatively "safe" for coming workers.

But he warned against both the dangers of atomic explosions and H-bomb warfare and peacetime dangers. "Even in peacetime atomic industry, who knows what will happen?" he asked. Workers, he said, "can get that radium—or rather irradiation—and not know."

Certainly the warnings of the late Dr. Harrison S. Martland, chief medical examiner of Essex County, New Jersey, who discovered radium poisoning and whose studies from 1925 on remain classic in medical history, were ample to afford federal and state protection for all workers in industry exposed to radioactivity.

In the American Journal of Cancer, October, 1931, Dr. Martland, in a general review of data gathered in the study of the radium dial painters, set forth conclusions among which were:

• "That the indiscriminate use of radium and x-rays should be in some way controlled."

• "... government control over industries and occupations in which exposure to radio-active substances takes place" should be inaugurated. He added there should be "strict governmental control and supervision."

• "If in a certain industry exposure cannot be reduced to a safety minimum ... (or by a change of processes) ... the industry should be discontinued."

Martland quoted the U.S. Labor Department as saying that practices resulting in the death of what is still an unknown number of women workers had been stopped, and mechanical methods introduced to apply luminous paint. But, he said, the Labor Department "states that, in spite of the utmost care and precautions against undue exposure, girls who work under the new methods still become radioactive and show an average of 1/2 a microgram of radioactive substance in their bodies."

These conditions Martland did not regard as "safe." He asked: "The question arises, may not other forms of malignancy depend upon the presence in the human body of increased amounts of radioactivity too small, perhaps, to detect by our present methods?" He said that "a great deal less (than the amounts found) might produce malignant changes over a longer period of time."

Of especial interest, now that there is a move on in New York State to lower the Maximum Permissible Dose for industrial workers, was his statement:

"From my experience, it is impossible to state what is the greatest amount of radioactivity the body can safely carry. My idea is that less than one-half of a microgram is dangerous. Theoretically, the exposure to, or the use of any radioactive substance that will increase the normal radioactivity of the body is dangerous. I can only suggest that some other types of malignancy (other than bone cancer) may be caused by minute amounts of radioactive substances."

300 Die This Week in Algeria

ALGIERS, Aug. 14.—Nearly 300 persons have been killed or wounded this week in the three-year-old Algerian war including 224 Arabs slain in a three-day battle with French troops, it was announced today.

French warplanes flew 2,000 missions in the past week, emphasizing the growing intensity of the "hit and run" war, in which 800 persons were killed last week.

Housing Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the Council of vast popular support for an anti-bias housing law with strong enforcement provisions have been falling off.

The New York Real Estate Board has been carrying on a bitter campaign of race-hatred against the proposed law. Letters inspired by the real estate interests have been pouring into the councilmen's mail boxes demanding that the measure be killed.

Councilman Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, an original sponsor of the bill, said his mail recently has been 5 to 1 against. And his support of the bill has cooled off considerably.

It has become clear that the vast number of supporters of the anti-bias housing legislation have taken it for granted that the bill would be passed. And the campaign for its adoption has faded to a whisper.

If the Council is to be given some backbone to adopt adequate anti-bias housing legislation this year, supporters of the law will have to get off the dime and let their opinions be heard.

Flu Vaccine

(Continued from Page 1)

The Government has plans to set up a formal system of allocations or priorities for flu vaccine. A Public Health Service spokesman replied there were no plans at present, to go beyond "recommending" that first call on vaccine supplies be given to doctors, nurses and other "essential workers."

Public Health doctors also said it is safe to administer flu vaccine to pregnant women.

They advised that the doses be divided into two or more shots for children under six.

Pitman-Moore Co., of Indianapolis, yesterday offered every physician in the U.S. a package containing vaccine for two doses—one for the doctor and the other for an aide.

Soviet Housing

(Continued from Page 2)

sulted in the housing problem still being acute and a large number of families still having to live in dilapidated houses.

'BUILD YOUR OWN'

It criticizes the inadequate pace of housing construction so far, the inadequate use of local building materials and inferior quality and poor finish in much construction.

Apart from increased allocation for the provision of new accommodation by the state, there are to be increased credits and loans for people building their own houses.

to which the human body, in its normal environment, is exposed."

The average total body radium of eight dial workers examined in a recent Boston-Chicago investigation described before the fallout hearings in Washington was 3.4 micrograms. The eight, who died from bone tumors, had the varied range of 0.5 to 10 micrograms of radium deposited in their bodies. They lived an average of 25 years after beginning their employment.

Israeli Seaman Freed by Egypt

TEL AVIV, Israel, Aug. 14.—Egypt today freed Raffi Eylon, an Israeli seaman and writer arrested when the blockade-running Danish ship Birgitte Toft made its first voyage through the Suez Canal with an Israeli cargo.

The United Nations, the Danish Government and the International Red Cross had pressed for his release.

Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

way to strengthen the bill except by sending it to conference."

House Democratic leaders contend the conference procedure would so delay the bill that it couldn't be passed this year. But Keating said he thinks a conference committee could work out an agreement in a relatively short time.

Celler's resolution would limit jury trials, which the Senate guaranteed in a wide variety of Federal criminal contempt cases, to only those involving violations of court orders to protect the right to vote.

It retains a Senate provision that would guarantee Negroes the right to serve on Federal juries regardless of state laws which might keep them off juries in the South.

A key House Democrat said today he saw signs of a crack in the solid Republican opposition to the Senate's "moderate" civil rights bill.

This Congressman, a leader in the fight for civil rights legislation, based his statement on two developments yesterday:

1. House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) said he does not think the Senate bill "necessarily" must go to a Senate-House conference although he prefers that method of handling.

2. Martin released copies of a telegram from Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, saying the Senate bill is not strong enough, but "we definitely want to get a bill this session."

House Republican leaders, including Martin, have heretofore insisted adamantly that the Senate bill, now before the House, be sent to a Senate-House conference committee for "toughening."

The Democratic member, who declined use of his name, said Martin's actions made it "pretty clear" the Republicans are feeling the strong pressure from civil rights groups for passage of a bill this year—even if no tougher than the Senate measure.

Sixteen leading civil rights organization, including the NAACP, issued a joint statement last week saying in effect that while they would like a strong bill they consider the Senate measure a "first step" and want it passed at the very least.

Yesterday the 29-member AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Chicago, gave the Senate bill another powerful assist by formally calling on Congress "to adopt this year the bill as passed by the Senate." The Council said it "would not join with those who would delay or defeat the present weakened measure in an effort to obtain political advantage."

Martin had said only Monday that the NAACP did not speak for the Negro people. His release to the press of Mitchell's telegram yesterday was considered significant in view of his earlier statement. In the telegram, Mitchell praised Martin for his "energy and zeal in promoting an effective bill."

Last Two Days
Two Great Russian Films
"STARS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET"
in color with Galina Ulanova
and
"ADVENTURES OF NAKHEDIN"
BY NOKHARA
44 St. & 45th Ave. Air
JU 6-8634 Conditioned

AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

middle income families, and asked Congress to okay the construction of 200,000 public housing units a year and arrange low cost loans for medium priced homes.

The Council called for a reappraisal of the government's policies. It stated that this reappraisal "of all public policies and private actions that affect the stability and growth of the American economy is already long overdue."

President George Meany announced that AFL-CIO vice-presidents Walter Reuther and Joseph Keenan would represent the AFL-CIO at the forthcoming British Trade Union Congress. He said that the "press of business" would prevent him from going personally.

There have been many differences of policies between AFL-CIO leaders and British union leaders in the past, especially on international affairs.

The Council, in a resolution, congratulated President Eisenhower for appointing Meany as a delegate to the United Nations Assembly for its forthcoming session. The resolution said the appointment is "recognition of the forward-looking and constructive role played by the AFL-CIO in seeking to build a world of peace, prosperity and freedom."

Perfect Circle

(Continued from Page 1)

closed earlier that its investigators were gathering material on the Kohler strike.

By next spring, the Senate committee's recommendations for new legislation to restrain unions will be before Congress.

At the Senate racket hearing today, three more henchmen of hoodlum Johnny Dio refused to tell the Senate committee their roles in a scheme to win control of the Teamsters Union in New York for vice-president James R. Hoffa.

The witnesses, Harry Davidoff, Joseph Curcio and George Baker, invoked the fifth amendment on almost all questions.

The committee called the trio as a prelude to questioning mobster Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo about the part he played in Teamster Union affairs.

The committee also looked for testimony from Samuel Goldstein, former president of Teamsters Local 239 in New York who was convicted last month with Dio in a racket case.

Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy described Davidoff, Curcio, and Baker as key figures in Dio's "mother local" 649 of the old AFL United Auto Workers. He said they were involved in setting up phony locals in the Teamsters Union in November, 1955, to swing an election and give Hoffa control of all New York's Teamster activities.

Anthony Barbera, a truck driver, testified today he was in a bar drinking one day in 1956 and before he knew it he found himself somewhere else voting for Hoffa's candidate in the Teamsters New York election.

Deer Seek Rain

Police warned motorists in suburban Westchester County yesterday to keep a sharp eye out for deer crossing the highways.

A dry spell has driven the deer from wooded areas in search of water.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE ON 1957 TV FLOOR
MODELS—Choose from RCA, ZENITH,
ADMIRAL, PHILCO, etc. At low down
prices. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth
Ave. (Bet. 13th & 14th Sts.)
GR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup
service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3784.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, August 15, 1957

'Worst Ever,' Joe
Louis Describes
Radamacher Bout

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14. Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis said today the "worst thing ever to happen to boxing" will be the Aug. 22 meeting between heavyweight titleholder Floyd Patterson and Olympic king Pete Radamacher for the "championship of the world."

Louis, who holds a place in the boxing "Hall of Fame," said the bout "is the worst mismatch in boxing history," outdoing Patterson's first title defense against Hurricane Jackson "for bad matching."

Louis, who holds a place in the torious heavyweight title defender in history, said Patterson was bringing "shame to his crown" by agreeing to fight the 28-year-old Radamacher who'll be making his professional debut at Seattle.

"I would never have done a thing like that," said the Brown Bomber of the 1940's, "and neither would any other champion in boxing."

"The National Boxing Association should withdraw its recognition of the Washington State Boxing Commission," said Louis, who is here to plug Mercury records. "The NBA will be a sorry body of men if they recognize that fight."

"Besides," said Saddy, "if

Radamacher would accidentally win, and it would have to be by accident as far as I can see, the NBA would look foolish by condemning Washington's boxing commission."

Saddy said the NBA was on record with its opposition to the match, but explained that when a champion goes into the ring his crown is at stake.

Louis said that no matter what the outcome of the fight, Patterson would look ridiculous.

"If he scores a quick victory, everyone will say that's how it was bound to be. And if Radamacher goes more than three rounds, people will say Patterson carried him," said Louis. He wouldn't concede that Radamacher might win.

Louis said that no matter how bad Patterson's fight was against Jackson, when he won by a TKO "he was still fighting an experienced professional."

"I'm not against this just because it's a championship fight, but that amateur kid isn't trained to fight 15 rounds and shouldn't be allowed in the ring for any fight of that distance," he said.

"It's a disgrace to call such a match a fight. I'm glad it's not being televised. The less people seeing it, the better for boxing," he said.

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	C.B.
Milwaukee	69	42	—
St. Louis	62	48	6½
BROOKLYN	62	50	7½
Cincinnati	61	50	8
Philadelphia	59	52	10
NEW YORK	51	62	19
Chicago	40	69	28
Pittsburgh	40	71	29

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at New York
St. Louis at Chicago
Milwaukee at Cincinnati (night)
(only games scheduled)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	C.B.
NEW YORK	73	38	—
Chicago	67	43	5½
Boston	60	51	13
Baltimore	54	56	18½
Detroit	54	57	19
Cleveland	53	59	20½
Kansas City	42	70	31½
Washington	42	71	32

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Detroit at Kansas City
Chicago at Cleveland
(only games scheduled)

GLEESON NAMED
AS COACH

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—Jimmy Gleeson, a former outfielder with the Chicago Cubs and more recently a scout with Kansas City, has been named a coach with the Athletics for the remainder of the current season. Gleeson takes over the job vacated by Harry Craft, who replaced Lou Boudreau as manager.

NOTES FROM THE WRITING PAD . . .

Informed American League sources insist that general manager Hank Greenberg will be fired as a result of the Cleveland Indians' terrible showing on the field and at the gate this year . . . 'tis said Cleveland fans just won't turn out again until they've seen Hank's blood.

Saddest member of the Brooklyn Dodgers these days is old pro Pee Wee Reese, who sees his team's pennant chances slipping away and can't seem to do a thing about it. . . . It's been 10 years, incidentally, since the Dodgers failed to finish first or second in the National League.

Add reasons why the New York Giants are convinced they can't make a go of it at the Polo Grounds: Last Friday night's game

with the Phillies drew a "crowd" of 6,247. Two days later a soccer game between a Portugal team and an American All-Star team drew 7,500 at Randall's Island stadium. . . . The latter is a depression-built stadium which most New Yorkers wouldn't visit to see the Army-Navy football game.

Bob Buhl, 15-6 with the Milwaukee Braves, rates as the National League's most consistent pitcher of the season and Billy Pierce, 15-8 with the Chicago White Sox, seems the likeliest winner of the second annual CY Young award as the No. 1 pitcher if the majors. . . . The award went last year to Brooklyn's Don Newcombe currently 9-10.

Gil McDougald, probably the most versatile infielder in New

York Yankee history, makes no secret over his distaste for being shifted around from day to day but that doesn't disturb manager Casey Stengel one bit . . . Stengel's famous "platoon system" would be unworkable this year without McDougald—the teams most valuable player next to Mickey Mantle.

The most perplexing question Jack Tighe, manager of the Detroit Tigers, is asked is why Al Kaline isn't up among the leagues top sluggers.

Since Cookie Lavagetto replaced Chuck Dressen on May 6, the Washington Senators have won 38 games and lost 54 compared with their 4-16 start under Jolly Cholly. It's no reflection on Dressen, of course, but it shows why American Leaguers are saying Lavagetto has done a first-rate job with the Senators. . . . Dressen, incidentally, is considered a cinch to pop back into the big leagues as a manager within a year or two.

Stengel says he never has been a big league pitcher accomplish so much with one pitch as he does Pedro Ramos of the Senators. . . . "He throws the same pitch every pitch," says Stengel. "The only change is whether he throws it low or high or outside or inside. . . . The Yankees rate Ramos highly but probably would take strikeout hurler Camilo Pascual if they had their choice."

If it's any consolation to Cleveland fans, the Yankees are certain that both Roger Maris and Rocky Colavito will develop into top stars in a few years . . . and where would those poor Indians be if it weren't for Ray Narleski and Don Mossi, the erstwhile bullpen aces who've filled in smartly as starters? . . . Mossi tells one and all who'll listen: "I gotta keep pitching good as a starter or they'll put me back on

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

THINGS LOOK BLEAK FOR BROOKLYN

What the New York Giants are doing to the pennant hopes of the Brooklyn Dodgers shouldn't happen to a dog!

Ordinarily, the current state of affairs would be shaking through the canyons of the Big Town and causing tremors in the suburbs. This year it isn't even creating a ripple. The tempestuous Dodger-Giant feud of old seems to have reached its most tepid level. Partisans of both squads have been keeping blood pressure down ever since it was learned their heroes are moving out bag and baggage to the lucrative climes of the Pacific.

And you know! . . . No town can forget you as fast as New York!

The bland reactions of New Yorkers aren't making the Dodgers feel any better, however. Recent drubbings at the hands of their lowly interboro rivals may prove to be their most significant disaster of the season.

Before last week's four-game series with the Giants, Brooklyn was still in the pennant race, only 2½ games behind first-place Milwaukee. The Giants swept three out of four and dropped the National Champs to 4 games behind. Last Tuesday night, the brash lads from Coogan's Bluff added insult to injury, taking the first game of another three-game setto. This one hurt even more because it came fresh on the heels of Brooklyn's disastrous double-header loss to another second division upstart, Pittsburgh.

Within the space of a week, the Los Angeles-bound Brooklynites have plummeted to a 7½ game deficit and are terribly close to being eliminated from the race.

This sad decline of the Senior Circuit champions has been foreshadowed all season. At no time during the current season has Brooklyn resembled the team which so completely dominated action in the Senior Circuit over a ten-year span. The team which made a supreme effort last year to capture the National League pennant and extend the Yankees in World Series competition, hasn't been able so far to rise again. Jackie Robinson is not around and other vets are beginning to show their age. Pee Wee Reese has been lost most of the season. Furillo has been missing almost as long. Snider has been absent for long stretches. Jackson was an early season disability. And numerous others have had their ills.

Milwaukee also has been hurt by injuries, but the Braves are a young team, well-stocked with young players to take up the slack.

Injuries haven't been the only Dodger affliction. Most of the old pros are suffering natural declines in performance. Campanella, Reese and Furillo are approaching the twilight of their careers and it's beginning to show. The latter season ineffectiveness of Newcombe and Maglie has been particularly hurtful for Brooklyn. The moundstaff's overall contribution has been excellent, but most of the load has fallen on the shoulders of the young pitchers and on relief ace Clem Labine, who seems to be showing signs of tiredness. Of course, all of these debits stand out glaringly in a race which has featured the radical improvement of most clubs in the League.

All in all, Brooklyn appears tired and weary, unable to deliver at the moment when most needed. If and when the '57 funeral is held, ask the Giants to give the epitaph.

LEMON OUT FOR THE SEASON

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 — Bob said. He added quick assurance Lemon, veteran right-hander and a mainstay of the weakened Cleveland Indians mound staff, will pitch no more this season.

Dr. Don Kelly, team physician, and Dr. Charles Herndon, Lakeside Hospital orthopedist, decided that the best possible treatment for the 37-year-old hurler's injured elbow is rest for the remainder of the season. But there will be no surgery for the bone chips in the joint, revealed by x-rays.

Lemon, troubled by the sore elbow periodically during the season, won only six games for the Indians this year while losing 11. Last season, he had a 20-14 record to cap his seventh season as a 20-game winner.

"I hate to leave and I wish I could help, but I guess I'm no good for anybody this season," Lemon

he'd be back next year.

"They may not operate on the elbow, but they will on the salary—amputate may be a better word," Lemon said with a mocking laugh.

General manager Hank Greenberg said the Tribe will have to make do with what pitching staff it has left, at least for the time being.

"Quite frankly, we're in another jam. We already have Herb Score and Stan Pitula on the disabled list and the rules allow only two at one time. We couldn't option out Ken Kuhn until Aug. 20 in relation to his bonus time, and we couldn't option him out then. The rules prohibit such a move 20 days before the close of minor league seasons, and I believe it is 30 days in the coast league. We'll just have to wait for help from Herb Score.

In The Worker This Week-End

- 30 Years Since The Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-Up—articles by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Art Shields, Walter Lowenfels
- Cops, Curfews Won't Do It Youth Experts Tell Us—Jack Styles
- What Hit John Q. Steel-Worker—Sam Kushner
- We're Moving Toward Freedom in Latin America—Pablo Neruda
- Oman: British Accuse U.S. Oil Rivals—by John Williamson